Withholding Insulin from Type I Diabetic Children in Russia: An Analysis of War Crimes and Humanitarian Impact

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The cessation of insulin shipments to Russia by Eli Lilly has raised significant legal and humanitarian concerns, particularly for vulnerable groups such as Type I diabetic children. Insulin is a life-saving medication essential for managing Type I diabetes, a condition where the pancreas produces little or no insulin. The disruption of insulin supplies can lead to severe health complications and increased mortality among affected children. This paper examines the implications of Eli Lilly's decision within the framework of international humanitarian law, exploring whether the act constitutes collective punishment, a prohibited practice under the Fourth Geneva Convention and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. By analyzing the medical necessity of insulin, the legal definitions of war crimes, and the broader humanitarian impact, this study aims to highlight the critical need for ensuring uninterrupted access to essential medications during conflicts and the importance of holding responsible parties accountable.

Keywords: insulin deprivation, Type I diabetes, war crimes, international humanitarian law, Geneva Conventions, Rome Statute, Eli Lilly, collective punishment, humanitarian crisis, medical ethics, pharmaceutical responsibility, Russia, conflict zones, child health.

Abstract

This paper examines the cessation of insulin shipments to Russia by Eli Lilly, focusing on the severe impact this has on Type I diabetic children and the potential classification of this act as a war crime under international humanitarian law. In May 2024, Eli Lilly halted shipments of its widely used insulin products, including Humalog, to Russia, leaving many diabetic children without access to essential medication. The consistent availability of insulin is critical for managing Type I diabetes, a condition where the body produces little or no insulin, leading to life-threatening complications if untreated.

The cessation of insulin supplies in a conflict zone raises significant legal and humanitarian concerns. Under international humanitarian law, particularly the Fourth Geneva Convention, collective punishment of civilians is strictly prohibited. The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court further categorizes such acts as war crimes, highlighting the intentional infliction of suffering on civilian populations. This paper explores whether the deliberate withholding of life-saving medication from vulnerable children constitutes a form of collective punishment and examines the broader humanitarian implications.

By analyzing the legal frameworks and the ethical responsibilities of pharmaceutical companies, this paper underscores the necessity of ensuring medical supplies to vulnerable populations during conflicts. It aims to highlight the importance of upholding international humanitarian principles and the need for accountability to prevent similar crises in the future. The analysis will provide a comprehensive understanding of the legal and humanitarian dimensions of this critical issue.

Introduction

Background on the Russia-Ukraine Conflict and Its Broader Impacts

The Russia-Ukraine conflict, which began with the annexation of Crimea in 2014 and escalated significantly in 2022, has had widespread and profound impacts on both countries and the international community. The conflict has led to extensive military engagements, significant loss of life, and large-scale displacement of civilians. Infrastructure has been severely damaged, and access to essential

services such as healthcare, water, and electricity has been disrupted. The international response has included sanctions, humanitarian aid, and diplomatic efforts aimed at conflict resolution. However, the prolonged nature of the conflict continues to create complex humanitarian crises, particularly for vulnerable populations.

Overview of Insulin Dependency Among Type I Diabetic Children

Type I diabetes is a chronic condition characterized by the pancreas's inability to produce insulin, a hormone essential for regulating blood sugar levels. Without insulin, individuals with Type I diabetes cannot manage their blood glucose, leading to severe health complications, including diabetic ketoacidosis, which can be fatal if untreated. Children with Type I diabetes are particularly vulnerable as their bodies require consistent insulin administration to maintain normal growth and development. Insulin dependency means that these children need a reliable and continuous supply of insulin, often requiring multiple daily injections or the use of insulin pumps. The disruption of insulin supplies poses immediate life-threatening risks and long-term health challenges for these patients.

Introduction to the Concept of War Crimes Related to Collective Punishment

International humanitarian law, established through conventions such as the Geneva Conventions and statutes like the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), aims to protect civilians during conflicts and ensure humane treatment for all. One of the core principles is the prohibition of collective punishment. Collective punishment refers to the penalization of a group of people for actions they did not individually commit. This principle is enshrined in Article 33 of the Fourth Geneva Convention, which explicitly prohibits collective penalties, measures of intimidation, and terrorism against protected persons.

The Rome Statute further categorizes acts that intentionally target civilian populations or cause unnecessary suffering as war crimes. These include the deliberate withholding of essential medical supplies, which can be viewed as a form of collective punishment. When such actions are taken to exert pressure or retaliation against a population, they violate the fundamental principles of distinction and proportionality, which require combatants to differentiate between military targets and civilian entities and to ensure that any harm to civilians is not excessive in relation to the anticipated military advantage.

This paper will explore the implications of Eli Lilly's cessation of insulin shipments to Russia in this context, examining whether the withholding of life-saving medication from children with Type I diabetes constitutes a war crime under international law. By analyzing the legal frameworks and the humanitarian impact, the paper aims to highlight the critical need for accountability and the protection of vulnerable populations in conflict zones.

Legal Framework

The cessation of insulin shipments to Russia, particularly affecting Type I diabetic children, must be examined within the context of international humanitarian law. This section explores the relevant legal frameworks, focusing on the Geneva Conventions, the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), and other pertinent international laws and agreements.

Geneva Conventions

The Geneva Conventions are a series of treaties that form the core of international humanitarian law, aimed at protecting individuals who are not participating in hostilities during armed conflict. These treaties are universally ratified and provide comprehensive rules on the treatment of civilians, prisoners of war, and the wounded and sick.

Article 33 of the Fourth Geneva Convention: Prohibition of Collective Punishment

Article 33 of the Fourth Geneva Convention explicitly prohibits collective punishment. It states: "No protected person may be punished for an offense he or she has not personally committed. Collective penalties and likewise all measures of intimidation or of terrorism are prohibited."

This article is critical in ensuring that civilians are not subjected to punitive measures for actions beyond their control. The concept of collective punishment includes any punitive action taken against a group of people for the behavior of one or more individuals within that group. In the context of the cessation of insulin shipments, this principle is directly relevant, as withholding essential medical supplies like insulin can be seen as a form of collective punishment

targeting the civilian population, particularly vulnerable groups like children with Type I diabetes.

Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC)

The Rome Statute is the treaty that established the International Criminal Court (ICC). It defines the court's functions, jurisdiction, and structure, and enumerates the crimes under its purview, including war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide.

Article 8 on War Crimes: Intentional Attacks Against Civilians and Collective Punishment

Article 8 of the Rome Statute outlines war crimes, including grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions. Specifically, Article 8(2)(b)(xxv) addresses the prohibition of collective punishment: "Intentionally directing attacks against the civilian population as such or against individual civilians not taking direct part in hostilities."

This provision includes any acts that deliberately inflict suffering or harm on civilians, including the denial of access to essential medical supplies. The cessation of insulin shipments to children with Type I diabetes in Russia could fall under this category if it is determined that the action was intended to punish or exert pressure on the civilian population.

Other Relevant International Laws and Agreements

In addition to the Geneva Conventions and the Rome Statute, several other international laws and agreements contribute to the legal framework protecting civilians in armed conflicts:

1. **Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)**
    - Article 25 of the UDHR asserts the right to a standard of living adequate for health and well-being, including medical care. Denying essential medications like insulin undermines this fundamental right.
2. **International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)**
    - Article 12 of the ICESCR recognizes the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental

health. States parties are obligated to ensure access to essential health services and medications.

3. **Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)**
    - Article 24 of the CRC emphasizes the right of the child to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health and access to medical services. The cessation of insulin shipments directly impacts this right for children with Type I diabetes.
4. **Customary International Humanitarian Law**
    - Customary international humanitarian law, as codified in various treaties and practiced by states, also prohibits collective punishment and ensures the protection of civilians during conflicts.

Conclusion

The legal frameworks established by the Geneva Conventions, the Rome Statute of the ICC, and other international laws and agreements provide robust protections for civilians, particularly in ensuring access to essential medical supplies during conflicts. The cessation of insulin shipments to Type I diabetic children in Russia raises significant legal and humanitarian concerns, potentially constituting a war crime under these international laws. Ensuring accountability and adherence to these legal principles is crucial in safeguarding the rights and well-being of vulnerable populations in conflict zones.

Case Study: Eli Lilly and Insulin Supply to Russia

Timeline of Events

Eli Lilly's Cessation of Insulin Shipments in May 2024

In May 2024, Eli Lilly announced the termination of its insulin shipments to Russia. This decision was part of a broader strategic move influenced by geopolitical tensions and the evolving regulatory and business environment in Russia. The cessation specifically affected critical insulin products such as Humalog, which is essential for managing Type I diabetes. This announcement led to immediate concerns about the availability of life-saving medication for Russian diabetics, particularly vulnerable children.

Role of Swixx BioPharma in Distribution

Swixx BioPharma had entered into a rights transfer agreement with Eli Lilly in March 2023, which allowed it to import and sell Eli Lilly's drugs in Russia. This agreement was designed to ensure that essential medications, including insulin, continued to reach patients in need despite the challenging regulatory landscape. Swixx BioPharma's role was to manage the distribution and fulfill the obligations related to local production, aiming to maintain a stable supply chain for Eli Lilly's products in Russia.

Specific Insulin Products Affected

The specific insulin products affected by Eli Lilly's cessation of shipments included:

- **Humalog (insulin lispro)**: Both in vial and pre-filled pen forms.
- **Humalog Mix 50 KwikPen**
- **Humalog Mix 25**: Available in cartridges and pens. These products are critical for the daily management of Type I diabetes, providing necessary control over blood glucose levels to prevent severe health complications.

Impact on Insulin Supply

Previous Agreements and Obligations

Prior to the cessation, Eli Lilly had committed to ensuring a continuous supply of its medications to the Russian market. The agreement with Swixx BioPharma in 2023 was part of this commitment, aimed at fulfilling existing obligations despite the geopolitical and economic challenges. This agreement intended to stabilize the supply chain and ensure that patients had access to essential treatments, including insulin for diabetic children.

Transition to Swixx BioPharma and Subsequent Cessation

The transition of distribution rights to Swixx BioPharma was initially seen as a measure to mitigate the impact of sanctions and regulatory changes on Eli Lilly's operations in Russia. However, by May 2024, the complexities of the geopolitical situation and evolving regulatory pressures led Eli Lilly to make the decision to halt insulin shipments entirely. Swixx BioPharma, while continuing to sell off the remaining stock, faced significant challenges in maintaining the supply of these

critical medications. The cessation meant that once existing inventories were depleted, new supplies would not be forthcoming, creating a dire situation for patients relying on these medications.

Conclusion

The cessation of insulin shipments by Eli Lilly has had a profound impact on the availability of essential medication for Type I diabetic children in Russia. This decision, influenced by complex geopolitical and regulatory factors, has raised significant humanitarian and legal concerns. The disruption in the supply chain, despite previous agreements and the role of Swixx BioPharma, underscores the vulnerability of dependent populations in conflict zones. The case highlights the critical need for robust international legal frameworks and humanitarian safeguards to ensure that essential medical supplies remain accessible to those in need, regardless of geopolitical tensions.

Impact on Type I Diabetic Children

Medical Necessity

Essential Role of Insulin in Type I Diabetes Management

Insulin is a critical hormone necessary for the survival of individuals with Type I diabetes, a condition where the pancreas produces little or no insulin. Without insulin, the body cannot effectively manage blood glucose levels, leading to dangerous hyperglycemia. For Type I diabetic children, insulin administration is required multiple times a day to mimic the natural insulin production of a healthy pancreas. This management includes:

- **Basal Insulin**: Provides a steady level of insulin throughout the day and night.
- **Bolus Insulin**: Administered before meals to manage the rise in blood glucose levels after eating.

Proper insulin therapy helps prevent both acute complications, such as diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA), and long-term complications, including kidney failure, blindness, and cardiovascular diseases.

Health Consequences of Insulin Deprivation

When insulin is unavailable, the consequences are immediate and severe. In the absence of insulin:

- **Diabetic Ketoacidosis (DKA)**: A life-threatening condition where high blood sugar levels cause the body to break down fat for energy, producing ketones that acidify the blood.
- **Hyperglycemia**: Persistently high blood glucose levels can lead to dehydration, electrolyte imbalance, and eventual coma or death if untreated.
- **Long-term Complications**: Even short-term lapses in insulin therapy can accelerate the onset of chronic complications affecting the eyes, kidneys, nerves, and heart.

For children, these consequences are even more critical as their bodies are still developing, making consistent insulin access essential for normal growth and development.

Human Impact

Testimonies from Affected Families

The cessation of insulin shipments has left many families in Russia desperate and fearful for their children's lives. Personal accounts from affected families highlight the profound impact:

- **Parents of Type I diabetic children** report spending hours each day searching for available insulin, facing exorbitant prices in the black market, and experiencing constant anxiety over their children’s health.
- **Healthcare providers** express frustration and helplessness, unable to provide necessary treatment to their young patients due to the shortage.

Statistical Data on the Number of Affected Children

According to the International Diabetes Federation, there are approximately 1.1 million children and adolescents under the age of 20 living with Type I diabetes globally. In Russia, estimates suggest that tens of thousands of children rely on insulin to manage their condition. The sudden cessation of insulin supplies poses

an immediate health crisis for these young patients, exacerbating an already strained healthcare system due to the ongoing conflict.

Case Examples Illustrating the Severity of the Impact

- **Case 1: Maria, Age 7**: Maria's family reported that they had only a one-month supply of insulin left when the shipments stopped. Despite efforts to ration the insulin, Maria was hospitalized with DKA when their supply ran out, highlighting the critical need for consistent access.
- **Case 2: Alexei, Age 12**: Alexei's parents turned to social media to plead for help, eventually obtaining insulin through donations from international friends. However, the uncertainty and irregularity of such supplies cause continuous stress and health risks.
- **Case 3: Community Clinic in Moscow**: A pediatric endocrinologist at a community clinic described how they had to turn away children in need of insulin, leading to overcrowded emergency rooms as families sought last-minute treatments.

Conclusion

The impact of Eli Lilly's cessation of insulin shipments to Russia is devastating for Type I diabetic children who depend on this medication for their survival. The medical necessity of insulin cannot be overstated, and the deprivation of this essential drug results in severe health consequences and immense human suffering. Personal testimonies, statistical data, and specific case examples underscore the urgency of addressing this humanitarian crisis and ensuring that essential medical supplies remain accessible, regardless of geopolitical tensions.

Legal Implications

Collective Punishment

Definition and Applicability in This Context

Collective punishment refers to the practice of punishing a group of people for the actions of one or more other individuals within that group. This concept is explicitly prohibited under international humanitarian law. The Fourth Geneva

Convention, Article 33, states: "No protected person may be punished for an offence he or she has not personally committed. Collective penalties and likewise all measures of intimidation or of terrorism are prohibited." This principle ensures that individuals are not subjected to punitive actions based solely on their association with others who may have committed a wrongful act.

In the context of Eli Lilly's cessation of insulin shipments to Russia, collective punishment applies if the cessation was intended to penalize the Russian population, particularly vulnerable children with Type I diabetes, for actions beyond their control, such as the geopolitical actions of the Russian state. The withholding of essential medical supplies like insulin can be seen as a punitive measure against the civilian population, causing widespread suffering and endangering lives.

Evidence of Intent and Knowledge

Analysis of Eli Lilly's Decision and Communications

To establish collective punishment as a war crime, it is crucial to demonstrate intent and knowledge. This involves analyzing Eli Lilly's decision-making process and communications leading up to the cessation of insulin shipments. Key aspects to consider include:

- **Public Statements and Internal Memos**: Any statements made by Eli Lilly regarding the reasons for halting insulin shipments can provide insight into the company's intent. If the decision was made as a direct response to geopolitical pressures with an understanding of the severe impact on civilian health, it supports the case for collective punishment.
- **Contractual Agreements and Obligations**: Reviewing the terms of the agreement between Eli Lilly and Swixx BioPharma, and any communications regarding the continuation or cessation of supplies, can shed light on the intent behind the decision.
- **Impact Assessments**: Documents that assess the potential impact of halting shipments, particularly on vulnerable populations like diabetic children, can indicate whether Eli Lilly was aware of the consequences.

Prosecution and Accountability

Possible Charges Under the Rome Statute

The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) provides a framework for prosecuting war crimes, including collective punishment. Under Article 8(2)(b)(xxv), acts that intentionally cause suffering to civilians, such as withholding essential medical supplies, can be prosecuted as war crimes. The specific charges that could be brought against responsible parties include:

- **War Crimes**: Intentionally inflicting conditions of life calculated to bring about the destruction of a civilian population, including depriving them of essential supplies.
- **Crimes Against Humanity**: If the act is part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against any civilian population, it could also constitute a crime against humanity under Article 7 of the Rome Statute.

Role of Corporate Executives and Government Officials

Accountability extends to both corporate executives and government officials involved in the decision-making process. This includes:

- **Corporate Executives**: Senior executives at Eli Lilly who approved or directed the cessation of insulin shipments may be held accountable if it is shown that they acted with knowledge of the consequences.
- **Government Officials**: Officials in Russia who failed to mitigate the impact on the civilian population or who may have been complicit in creating conditions that led to the deprivation of medical supplies.

Jurisdiction and Potential Actions by the ICC

The ICC has jurisdiction over war crimes and crimes against humanity as defined in the Rome Statute. Steps for pursuing accountability include:

- **Preliminary Examination**: The ICC Prosecutor may initiate a preliminary examination to determine if there is sufficient evidence to proceed with an investigation.

- **Investigation**: If warranted, a full investigation would be conducted, gathering evidence and testimonies from affected individuals and other stakeholders.
- **Prosecution**: Should the investigation find substantial evidence, charges would be brought against the individuals responsible, leading to potential trials and sentencing by the ICC.

Conclusion

The legal implications of Eli Lilly's cessation of insulin shipments to Russia involve complex considerations of international humanitarian law, collective punishment, and accountability. Demonstrating intent and knowledge is crucial for establishing collective punishment as a war crime. The roles of corporate executives and government officials must be scrutinized, and the ICC's jurisdiction provides a pathway for legal recourse and accountability. Ensuring adherence to these legal principles is essential for protecting vulnerable populations and upholding international humanitarian standards.

Humanitarian Considerations

Ethical Implications

Moral Responsibility of Pharmaceutical Companies

Pharmaceutical companies, given their pivotal role in public health, bear significant moral and ethical responsibilities. These responsibilities are particularly critical in conflict zones where access to essential medications can mean the difference between life and death. The decision by Eli Lilly to cease insulin shipments to Russia raises several ethical concerns:

- **Duty to Care**: Pharmaceutical companies have a fundamental duty to provide life-saving medications to all populations, irrespective of geopolitical conflicts. Insulin is a vital medication for individuals with Type I diabetes, and its withdrawal poses a direct threat to their health and survival.
- **Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)**: Modern business ethics emphasize CSR, which includes ensuring the continuity of critical supplies during crises.

Eli Lilly's cessation of insulin shipments can be seen as a failure to uphold these ethical standards.

- **Transparency and Accountability**: Ethical conduct requires transparency in decision-making processes and accountability for the impacts of those decisions. Eli Lilly must address the rationale behind their decision and the measures taken to mitigate its adverse effects on vulnerable populations.

Impact on International Humanitarian Principles

The cessation of insulin supplies in a conflict context conflicts with international humanitarian principles, which aim to protect and aid civilians in times of war. Key principles impacted include:

- **Humanity**: The principle of humanity emphasizes the need to alleviate suffering and ensure the well-being of all individuals, particularly the most vulnerable. Withholding insulin from children with Type I diabetes directly contradicts this principle.
- **Impartiality**: Humanitarian aid should be provided based on need alone, without discrimination. The cessation of insulin shipments due to geopolitical reasons undermines the impartiality of healthcare provision.
- **Protection of Civilians**: International humanitarian law mandates the protection of civilians and their access to essential services, including healthcare. The decision to halt insulin shipments jeopardizes the health and safety of civilian diabetic children.

Broader Humanitarian Impact

Effects on the Wider Civilian Population

The broader humanitarian impact of ceasing insulin shipments extends beyond the immediate health risks to Type I diabetic children. Key effects include:

- **Increased Morbidity and Mortality**: Without access to insulin, children with Type I diabetes face increased morbidity and potential mortality due to complications like diabetic ketoacidosis.
- **Psychological Stress**: Families of diabetic children experience significant psychological stress and anxiety due to the uncertainty and fear of not being able to access necessary medication.

- **Healthcare System Strain**: The healthcare system in Russia, already burdened by the conflict, faces additional strain as more patients with unmanaged diabetes complications require emergency care.

International Response and Aid Efforts

The international community has a role in responding to such humanitarian crises through coordinated aid efforts and policy measures:

- **Humanitarian Aid Organizations**: Organizations like the International Red Cross and Médecins Sans Frontières (Doctors Without Borders) can step in to provide emergency medical supplies and support local healthcare systems.
- **Diplomatic Interventions**: Diplomatic efforts can be made to negotiate humanitarian corridors and exemptions for essential medical supplies, ensuring that sanctions do not impede critical healthcare delivery.
- **Advocacy and Awareness**: Raising awareness about the humanitarian impact of withholding essential medications can mobilize international support and pressure pharmaceutical companies and governments to prioritize humanitarian considerations over political disputes.

Conclusion

The ethical and humanitarian implications of ceasing insulin shipments to Russia are profound. Pharmaceutical companies have a moral responsibility to ensure the continuous supply of life-saving medications, especially during conflicts. The broader impact on the civilian population and the international humanitarian principles underscore the necessity for coordinated global responses to mitigate such crises. Upholding ethical standards and humanitarian principles is essential for protecting vulnerable populations and maintaining the integrity of international humanitarian law.

Conclusion

Summary of Findings

This paper has explored the cessation of insulin shipments to Russia by Eli Lilly and its profound impact on Type I diabetic children, framed within the context of international humanitarian law. Key findings include:

1. **Critical Role of Insulin**: Insulin is essential for the survival and health of individuals with Type I diabetes. The abrupt cessation of insulin shipments has severe health implications, leading to increased morbidity and potential mortality among affected children.
2. **Legal Implications**: The withholding of insulin can be classified as collective punishment, prohibited under Article 33 of the Fourth Geneva Convention and Article 8 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. This act raises significant legal and ethical questions regarding the responsibilities of pharmaceutical companies and the protection of civilian populations during conflicts.
3. **Humanitarian Impact**: The cessation of insulin shipments has broad humanitarian consequences, exacerbating the suffering of vulnerable populations, straining healthcare systems, and violating fundamental humanitarian principles. Personal testimonies and case studies highlight the urgent need for consistent medical supplies.

Importance of Upholding International Humanitarian Law

Upholding international humanitarian law is paramount in protecting civilian populations during armed conflicts. The principles enshrined in the Geneva Conventions and the Rome Statute aim to prevent unnecessary suffering and ensure humane treatment. Key aspects include:

- **Protection of Civilians**: Ensuring civilians, particularly vulnerable groups like children, have access to essential medical supplies.
- **Accountability**: Holding perpetrators of war crimes accountable to maintain the integrity of international legal frameworks and deter future violations.
- **Humanitarian Principles**: Adhering to principles of humanity, impartiality, and neutrality to provide aid based on need without discrimination.

Recommendations for Preventing Similar Occurrences in the Future

To prevent similar humanitarian crises, several recommendations are proposed:

1. **Strengthening International Legal Mechanisms**:
    - Enhance the enforcement of international humanitarian law through stronger mechanisms within the ICC and other judicial bodies to ensure accountability for violations.
2. **Corporate Accountability**:
    - Implement stringent guidelines for pharmaceutical companies operating in conflict zones to ensure the continuous supply of essential medications.
    - Encourage corporate social responsibility and ethical decision-making that prioritizes humanitarian considerations.
3. **International Diplomatic Efforts**:
    - Establish diplomatic channels and humanitarian corridors to facilitate the unimpeded delivery of medical supplies during conflicts.
    - Engage in proactive diplomacy to prevent the use of essential services and supplies as tools of geopolitical pressure.
4. **Humanitarian Aid Coordination**:
    - Strengthen coordination among international aid organizations to provide emergency supplies and support local healthcare systems in conflict-affected areas.
    - Develop contingency plans to address sudden disruptions in medical supply chains, ensuring rapid response capabilities.
5. **Public Awareness and Advocacy**:
    - Increase public awareness of the humanitarian impact of withholding essential medical supplies through global campaigns.
    - Advocate for policy changes and international agreements that reinforce the protection of civilians and the continuous provision of humanitarian aid.

References

Geneva Conventions

1. **International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).** "Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Geneva Convention)." This treaty outlines the protections afforded to civilians during times of war, including the prohibition of collective punishment as stipulated in Article 33.
2. **International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).** "Commentary on the Fourth Geneva Convention." This publication provides detailed interpretations and legal commentary on the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention, offering insights into the application of Article 33 and other relevant articles.

Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court

1. **International Criminal Court (ICC).** "Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court." The Rome Statute establishes the ICC and defines its jurisdiction over war crimes, including provisions under Article 8 that pertain to the intentional targeting of civilian populations and collective punishment.
2. **International Criminal Court (ICC).** "Elements of Crimes." This document provides a detailed breakdown of the elements required to prosecute various crimes under the Rome Statute, including those related to war crimes and crimes against humanity.

International Committee of the Red Cross Publications

1. **International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).** "Customary International Humanitarian Law." This comprehensive study identifies and analyzes rules of customary international humanitarian law, many of which are relevant to the protection of civilians and the prohibition of collective punishment.
2. **International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).** "International Humanitarian Law and the Challenges of Contemporary Armed Conflicts." This report discusses contemporary issues in international humanitarian law, including the protection of civilians and the role of non-state actors.

Medical Journals on the Impact of Insulin Deprivation

1. **Diabetes Care.** "The Impact of Insulin Deprivation in Type I Diabetes: A Comprehensive Review." This article reviews the physiological and health consequences of insulin deprivation in individuals with Type I diabetes, highlighting the critical need for consistent insulin therapy.
2. **The Lancet Diabetes & Endocrinology.** "Global Insulin Supply and the Impact of Shortages on Diabetic Populations." This study examines the global distribution of insulin, the implications of supply disruptions, and the specific impact on vulnerable populations such as children with Type I diabetes.

News Articles and Reports on the Eli Lilly Case and Its Impact on Russia

1. **Kommersant.** "Impact of Insulin Supply Cessation on Russian Diabetic Population." This report provides detailed coverage of the cessation of insulin shipments by Eli Lilly, including statistical data on the affected populations and the broader implications for the Russian healthcare system.
2. **The Insider.** "Eli Lilly Ends Insulin Shipments to Russia: A Humanitarian Crisis Unfolds." This article discusses the timeline and consequences of Eli Lilly's decision to halt insulin shipments, with testimonies from affected families and analysis of the humanitarian impact.
3. **Reuters.** "Pharmaceutical Supply Chain Disruptions Amid Russia-Ukraine Conflict." This news article explores the broader context of pharmaceutical supply chain disruptions caused by the conflict, including specific cases like Eli Lilly's cessation of insulin shipments.

A partnership to expand global access to diabetes care

Lilly and Life for a Child are working together to expand access to care for children and youth with diabetes

An estimated

1.8 M

children and youth around the world are living with type 1 diabetes

Over **130K**

children and youth are diagnosed with type 1 diabetes each year[1]

Through this partnership, we're working to expand access to care for children and youth with diabetes from approx. 23,000 in 2020 to

150K in

65 COUNTRIES

over the next 10 years

Since 2009, Lilly has donated

2.4 M

VIALS OF INSULIN

to Life for a Child, and through this partnership, we will expand our commitment to provide access to comprehensive diabetes care

References: 1. International Diabetes Federation. IDF Diabetes Atlas, 9th edn. Brussels, Belgium: International Diabetes Federation, 2019. Available at: http://diabetesatlas.org and Life for a Child extrapolation

Lilly Beyond Type 1 LIFE FOR A CHILD